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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Particular attention paid to filling and shipping
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MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him.

C. HUSTACE
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.

Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores supplied
at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully
executed.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
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THE WESTERN HAWAIIAN
Investment Company.
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.
125 Office—Beaver Block, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
Labor, Paints, Oil, Nails, Salt & Building
Materials of every kind

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. O. HALL & SON,
(LIMITED.)
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
OFFICERS:
Wm W Hall, President and Manager
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1856 Corner Fort and King Sts

L. LEWERS & CO.,
Successors to LEWERS & DICKSON,
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
—And all kinds of Building Materials.
1356 Fort Street, Honolulu.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
—Made to Order—
Particular attention paid to Ship's Black
smithing. JOB WORK executed on shortest
notice.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1256, Queen Street, Honolulu

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D. D. D. S
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street—
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
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C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer.
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1869 - 105 FORT STREET.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
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M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
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No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2003.
1858

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FRANK BROWN Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
(1893-14)

BISHOP & COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
—BANKERS.—
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris
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—FRANKFURT-O.-THE-MAIN.—
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in London, and Sydney.
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poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China,
and Yokohama, Hongkong and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-y

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MEN
Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-
vate and Wasting Diseases.
Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy
for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and
Private Disease, overcomes Prematureness and
prevents all for marriage life's duties, pleasures
and responsibilities; 5¢ trial bottle given or sent
free to any one describing symptoms; call or
address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 M. son
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address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 M. son
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THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAN-
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ISSUED

TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VAN-
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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver
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POLITICAL PROPHECY BY PLANETS

An Astrological Forecast of Cleve-
land's Administration.*

STARTLING AND TRUTHFUL EVENTS

Year 1895 an Extremely Disastrous Pe-
riod—Treachery and Disappointment
Show their Gaunt and Haggard Fea-
tures in Every Corner—Trouble Ahead

At the moment when Grover Cleve-
land took the oath of office, the celest-
tial, solstitial sign "Cancer," which
the moon rules, was rising on the
eastern horizon; hence the moon,
which denotes the public and in this
case the Democratic party also (be-
cause Cleveland represents that party),
is his ruling planet, or, in astrolog-
ical nomenclature, "significator." Or-
dinarily, the person denoted by the
moon in a nativity is not, "astrologi-
cally speaking," gifted with very great
tenacity of purpose, but in horary or
state astrology the conditions are
varied somewhat.

The first thing observable in the
accompanying horoscope is that the
four cardinal points, viz., east, south,
west and north, marked in the figure,
are occupied by what are termed
"movable" signs. These are so termed
for the reason that when the sun in
his daily course through the zodiac
reaches the first point of either of
these signs, viz., spring, summer, au-
tumn or winter, the seasons are
"movable or varied," that is, liable to
be a trifle early or a trifle late, accord-
ing to atmospheric and local condi-
tions. As a contrast to these are the
fixed signs, the first named being
"Aries," "Cancer," "Libra" and
"Capricornus," which correspond
to the beginning of the four sea-
sons; the latter four being "Tau-
rus," "Leo," "Scorpio" and
"Aquarius," which signify when the
sun enters the first point of either of
these, the season is fixed, or is in the
heart of spring, summer, autumn or
winter, meaning May, August, Octo-
ber and February.

As before observed, the movable
signs hold the four cardinal points.
This is an evil testimony for the sta-
bility and endurance of the Demo-
cratic party, and is an equally bad
testimony for the policy of the Admin-
istration. Hence the course of events
will be singularly marked by serious
and conflicting elements of uncer-
tainty with regard to the methods
which will be observed in a
great many instances, sometimes
arriving at conclusions or deci-
sions with remarkable exhibi-
tions of speed, and at others
with an equally exasperating degree
of slowness. The President's judg-
ment in many cases will be decidedly
at variance with the policy which the
public will expect to emanate from
the head of the Democratic party,
which will be the cause of producing
some extremely unpleasant condi-
tions, and sharp criticisms not entire-
ly calculated to multiply his earthly
pleasures; and he will have a far more
troublesome, annoying, disappointing
and anxiously vexatious time of it
than any President has had since
Lincoln. This is owing to the moon,
his ruling planet, being in close con-
junction with the malignant Saturn
in the lower quadrant of the horo-
scope.

However, Jupiter, lord of all the
planets and the deification of all
earthly good and honors, and who is
as powerful for good as Saturn is for
evil, is fortunately placed in the tenth
house, the house of honor, and ele-
vated above all the others; hence his
indications are exceptionally power-
ful, and this is the one most favorable
testimony. This signifies that person-
ally, the President will in a measure
be comparatively successful in his
general management of public affairs.
The rising sign denotes the public,
and its being in conjunction with
Saturn is an extremely evil indication
for the welfare, health and general
condition of the people during his
term; hence I judge severe trouble,
great trials, sickness, and in various
other ways more trouble in general
than for many years past will inevita-
bly ensue. The sign Leo, which the
sun rules, denotes the wealth of the
nation. What are the prospects? Not
favorable, for the sun is cadent, out of
all dignities, and in no aspect with
either Jupiter or Venus to promise
wealth. The moon must also be con-
sidered, and the moon is in evil aspect
with Saturn. However, I judge there
will be a slight, only a slight, increase
in the wealth of the nation, on account
of Jupiter and the sun being elevated
and in mutual reception by house and
exaltation; hence an increase is indi-
cated, but not so much as it should be.

During Cleveland's incumbency
there will be discovered some startling
mischiefs, or some fearful calamity,
something entirely out of the general
run of affairs in connection with some
of our public buildings, in which the
general government is interested; but
it is of a criminal nature, "Lord
help the criminals." This strange
prediction is based on the position of
Uranus in the fourth mansion, and
Uranus has ever been held to signify
odd and entirely unexpected calam-
ities, such as come in strange and sin-
gular ways; the precise nature cannot
be foretold, but the probabilities are
clearly indicated. Observe it well.

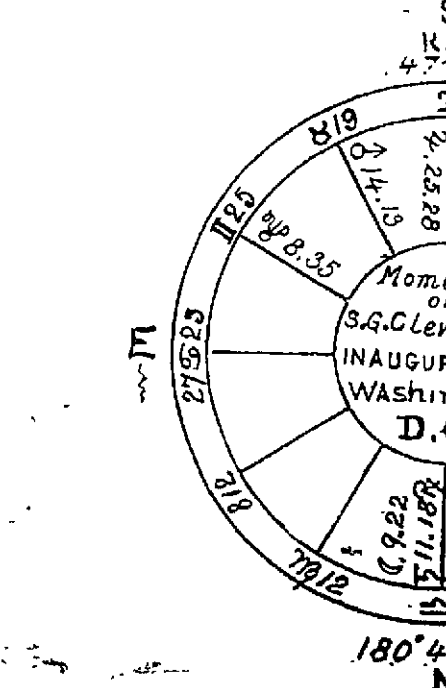
The navy will be increased by de-

et'd measures, and the end will
justify the means (we want a good
navy). Jupiter, ruler of the sixth
house, placed so powerfully in Aries,
the house of Mars, and Jupiter, ruler
of the fiery triplicity, being ruled in
turn by Mars, promise the best and most
powerful navy afloat, and furthermore
denote the glorious success of the
men-of-war ever called upon to ex-
hibit their valor.

Cleveland personally, his ad-
ministration will be marked by his
success in his endeavors to carry out
against heavy odds whatever he un-
dertakes to do, but the public will dis-
sent in various ways. The house of
Congress will not be very kindly dis-
posed toward him, on account of the
position of Mars on the cusp of the
eleventh house, and just when he
thinks he can fully rely on his friends
therein for support there is an ex-
treme liability of their utterly failing
him, and so creating unlooked-for dis-
aster to the administration. They
may at first appear to be hand in
glove with him, but it is only transi-
tory, for those who have sworn or
professed friendship for him will be
very liable to turn traitor to him.
However, in spite of all these evil in-
dications, he will somehow carry an
element of success with him, and this
will pull him through until near the
close.

1893 - March 4th Siderial T. - 22.55
1.55 P.M.
6.52 A.M. - N.K.
+ 7.03

LAT = 38° 51' 20" N
LONG = 77° 00' 15" W



MAP OF THE HEAVEN AT TIME MR. CLEVELAND TOOK THE
OATH OF OFFICE.

But in 1895 the clouds begin to lower.
This will be an extremely disastrous
period; affairs go wrong, personal
friends prove false, treachery and dis-
appointment show their gaunt and
haggard features in every corner, and
trouble boils the kettle. Then the
clouds are lifted for a short time during
the middle of the year; vain hope, the
end is unfavorable. His administra-
tion begins to lack that forcefulness
the people expect. Though occasion-
ally brilliant coup d'états will serve to
enlighten the gloom, nevertheless the
fullness of success is lacking and the
thinness of time draw close towards
the end. But the most disastrous time
of the whole will eventuate in 1896, and
the close of his term will witness
the most startling changes in the polit-
ical history of the United States.

The indications point to an entirely
new party, the formations of new
principles, new men and new ideas,
which will lead to the relegation of
the Democratic party to the black
forest of oblivion. The Cleveland ad-
ministration enters with the glare of
trumpets and a blaze of glory, but
will depart under a cloud of sinister
conditions, and at that eventful time
the following prediction will be ver-
ified,—"The Democratic party will fail
to elect its candidate in 1896 if it
places one in the field."

A few words by way of explanation
may be of interest. Outside of my
astrological judgment, there is a time
to every purpose under the heavens.
Nature never works blindly, but with
a certain and sure end in view. Ob-
serve the different strata of earth for-
mation, telling of an adaptation of
nature to the needs of
prehistoric man. Gaze into the
waters of the seas, and note
the different varieties of piscatorial
life. Surely the strange conditions of
the denizens of subterranean lakes,
where the eternal light of day never
enters; these wonderful fish have not
even the semblance of rudimentary
eyes. Why? Because eyes were
made to see with, and having no light
to use, eyesight would be superfluous.
Thus we see that nature never wastes,
and in all these wonders its hand is
clearly shown. Furthermore, no such
thing as chance or accident can or
ever did exist. Rev. A. P. Stanley,
Dean of Westminster Abbey (1864-76),
uttered during a celebrated sermon:
"The nineteenth century may close in
darkness, but the twentieth will dawn
in light. The prophets whom we
stone our sons will honor, and the
calamities of this world, so it would
appear, seem not by accident, but by
fixed laws and a combination of
causes, which, on looking back, seem
irresistible."

The enemies of astrology would do
well to ponder and examine proofs
before condemning something they
do not understand. So in nature we
observe everything adapted to our
wants, and a wise provision for every
act. I will illustrate. When Cleve-
land was nominated in June, the celest-
tial intelligences pointed to his

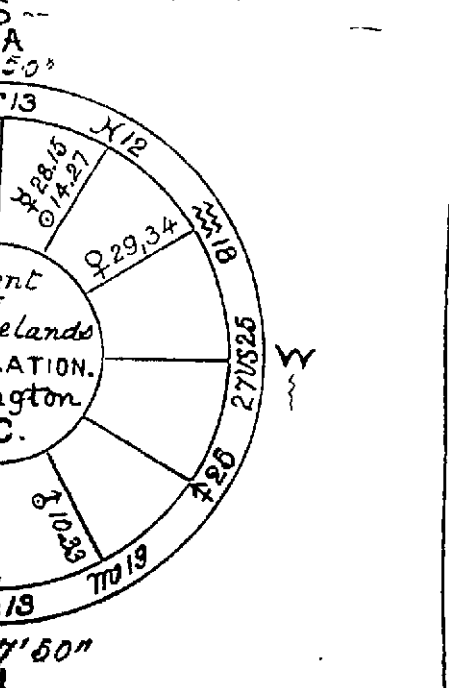
election. The predictions made then
have been fulfilled, completing that
act of the play, but now another act is
to be consummated. This—Cleveland
could have taken the oath of office at
high noon. The inclemency of the
weather would have been a good ex-
cuse for doing so; but no, his spiritual
forces, unknown to him, prompted
him to take the oath of office when
the indications for certain conditions
and effects to follow were complete.
Hence, while we may be practically
free to do as we elect, yet there is an
overpowering intelligence to point
the way and shape our ends. In the
language of Pope,

"The universal cause,
Acts to one end, but acts by various laws."

In conclusion I will say that I am
entirely uninfluenced by personal
feelings, but offer my predictions
based on the rules of the science of
astrology alone. I am open to con-
viction of the falsity of the art, but
my critics must furnish absolute
proofs, based on demonstrable ele-
ments of fact, instead of parroting the
words of some would-be authority
which is no authority at all. And I
offer this article in advance of any
ever published in America, so that
the public who are interested can
watch the events accordingly; in the
hope that they will

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tial intelligences pointed to his

"Nothing extenuate,
Or ought set down in malice."
—Julius Erickson, in The Arena, Sep-
tember, 1894.

*This paper was submitted exactly
as here published the third week in
March, 1893, a duplicate copy being
filed with the Librarian at Washing-
ton at the same time.

SUNDOWNING AT WAIMEA, KAUAI.

(Written for the GAZETTE.)
There's a sweet and solemn stillness in the
deep and shady wood.
When the sun is sinking low
And the west is all aglow
With the gold and red and purple of the
draming interlude
Tween the darkness and the light,
When the glowing mountain height
Is illumed as with a fire in its lofty solitude.

Shafts of golden glory darting through the
fringes of the trees
Light the dim kukui groves.
And the deep green-vined aloes.
Faint and far, like fairy music, comes the
whispering of the breeze
As it plays among the blooms,
And perfumes the sweet perfumes,
And on wings of fragrance sweepeth to the
opalcent seas.

Through the veil of rustling verdure flecked
with many a jasmine star—
Through the red ohia blooms—
Through the grey and purple glooms,
See the western sky is flaming in a blaze of
cinnabar.
While the golden-crested waves
Sound the deeps of coral caves,
And in lines of gold and silver leap across
the sandy bar.

The red and purple fadeeth and a veil of
silvery grey
Drops down the wooded steep.
Where the birds are all asleep,
And no sound disturbs the silence save the
ocean far away.
And the twinkling of the brook
In the quiet and dreamy nook,
As it laughs by reeds and rushes, and bat-
tises them with spray

Oh Waimea, could I see thee as I've seen
thee heretofore
But 'tis only in my dreams
I can catch the faint gleams
Of the green and golden corridors I've trod
in days before—
In the bygone days of old,
When with rapture I beheld
A bright ecstatic vision of Paradise Shore.
CHARLES H. EWART,
Dalbeattie Scotland, March, 1895

New Trans-Pacific Line.

Frank Shephardson, an engineer on
the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides
at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled
with rheumatism for a long time. He
was treated by several physicians,
also visited the Hot Springs, but re-
ceived no permanent relief until he
used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He
says it is the best medicine in the
world for rheumatism. For sale by
all medical dealers, BRONSON, SMITH &
Co., Agents

FIRST LOT OF SEED OYSTERS.

Brought Here by Bark Comet Early
in Year 1866.

CAPTAIN PATY COMMANDED VESSEL

Peculiar Manner of Transporting Oys-
ter Shipment Delivered to J. H. Coney—
Captain Harrison Tells of the Trip to
Hawaii—Hopes for Success of Venture.

Captain Harrison, owner of sev-
eral donkey-engines used on the
wharves, bears the distinction of
having been mate of the bark
Comet at the time that vessel
brought the first seed-oysters to
these islands.

Captain Harrison said, in an in-
terview recently: "It was along in
'66 when we made our 'oyster'
trip to Hawaii. Captain John Paty,
father of John A. Paty, of Bishop &
Co.'s bank, was master of the
Comet.

"The manner of transporting the
oysters was somewhat peculiar.
Cans with perforated covers were
used as temporary homes. The only
food given the oysters was a little
oatmeal dropped now and then
through the perforations in the
covers. For myself, I cannot see
how the poor things subsisted on
such food; nor do I know that
they actually did. The cans and
contents were handed over to J. H.
Coney (now deceased), then living
at Honolulu. I heard nothing of
the oyster industry, and concluded
that it must have been a failure.

"I know nothing about oyster
planting myself, but would like
very much to see success crown
the efforts of those who are trying
to make another start on scientific
principles."

RUBENSTEIN INJURED.

Thrown From a Horse and His
Left Shoulder Dislocated.

Isidor Rubenstein, part-owner
and manager of Hyman Brothers,
met with a painful accident shortly
after noon yesterday, in front of his
residence on Emma street.

Just as he had mounted his
horse the animal became restive,
reared up and fell over, throwing Mr.
Rubenstein violently to the ground,
dislocating his left shoulder and
otherwise bruising him up. Dr.
Miner was sent for, and experienced
considerable difficulty in getting
the injured shoulder into place.

Mr. Rubenstein was seen last
night and did not appear to be
suffering a great deal. He expects
to be able to attend to business to-
day or tomorrow.

GOOD USE FOR MONEY.

Evangelical Association in Need
of Funds For Its Work.

Treasurer Hall of the Hawaiian
Evangelical Association finds that
over \$3000 is needed to end the
fiscal year free from debt. This
sum is divided as follows: Portu-
guese mission, \$250; Chinese mis-
sion, \$900; Japanese mission,
\$250; foreign missions, \$1400; re-
imburse money borrowed, \$600.

It is hoped that contributions
may be made to make up these
funds in order that all debt may
be wiped out before May 15th.
The annual meeting of the Associa-
tion will be held in June. Con-
tributions can be sent to W. W.
Hall.

Nominating Convention.

Chairman Jas. A. Kennedy, of
the Central Committee, American
Union party, will probably call a
nominating convention early next
week to name a candidate for rep-
resentative to fill the vacancy
caused by the death of the la-
mented Chas. L. Carter.

So far as known only Deputy
Attorney-General A. G. M. Rob-
ertson is in the field.

The convention must be held, if
at all, on or before the 25th in
order that the candidate selected
may comply with the law requiring
certificate of candidacy to be filed
with the Minister of Interior ten
days prior to the date of such elec-
tion

HISTORY IS AGAINST HIM.

Gorman D. Gilman Pays His Compliments to Lawyer Shearman.

DEFENSE OF AMERICAN PASTOR.

Privations of Pioneer Workers—Grave of Nation Dug Before Missionaries Arrived—Chinese Taking Up Hawaiian Labor—First Clergymen to Lepers

Gorman D. Gilman has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by T. G. Shearman and has rendered the result of his observations and experience as follows:

It is scarcely possible to conceive of any one conversant even in the most cursory manner with the work of the American Board in the Islands to have been so misled. He (Shearman) states that the whole race were practically enslaved by white Americans, especially by Congregationalists and sons of Congregational ministers. The missionaries of the board reached the Hawaiian Islands in the spring of 1820. Up to that time commerce had unrestricted possession of the field for over forty years and had failed utterly in any attempt at the elevation of the race. The American missionaries sought at once to teach them the gospel and the duties of the Christian life. There was no need for slaves for there was no requirement calling for severe labor; in such a tropical climate the necessities of life were reduced to a minimum, which may be inferred from the fact that the American Board only allowed \$450 for each man and \$50 for each child that was born. So it would be impossible with the utmost frugality, to accumulate any amount of money to be used for the purposes of acquiring an ascendancy whereby the natives could have been made to act as slaves. At the time of the agitation of the slavery question, when the subject of the admission of Texas was before the country, efforts were made to have the Hawaiian Islands also come under the protection of the American Government. The missionaries were opposed to anything like annexation. They feared that under the influence of slavery the Islands might be brought into a state of serfdom, and consequently protested most vigorously against any alienation of the political privileges of the Islands.

Again Mr. Shearman said that "the American Board sent a few Congregational missionaries to the Islands who were received with enthusiasm." They were very kindly received, but for some little time it was a question whether they would be allowed to remain or not. Influences that were always antagonistic to missionary work did their best to prevent the landing of the missionaries. In regard to their embracing Christianity with all their hearts, they were a simple people that had ostensibly discarded their idols and were without a God. The message of the gospel found a ready entrance, and it may be questioned if in the history of the world there was ever another such instance of the speedy recognition of the principle of right and wrong. It is not the first or only case where the ten commandments formed the basis of a code of law, which in this instance worked to the advantage of all concerned, both the native and to the foreigner who was living on the island doing business.

In the matter of population, Mr. Shearman said that in place of 130,000 people there can now be recorded only 40,000. That the missionaries are in no wise responsible for this diminution of population is almost too apparent to need any explanation. The grave of the nation may be said to have been dug by their first intercourse with foreigners long before the missionaries came, and the seeds of disease which were then produced have proved hydra-headed, and have so undermined the physical constitution of the Hawaiians that they have fallen an easy prey to the most simple of diseases. The missionary by his earnest efforts in saving bodies as well as souls, did his utmost to stay the tide of disease, and from one island to another, including the leper island, with all its repulsiveness, went visiting the people, caring for them and doing all that was possible to stay the ravages of disease. The missionaries are no more responsible for the decline of the Hawaiians than is Mr. Shearman for the decline of the American Indians.

With regard to the physical and spiritual condition of the people reported as "peaceable, orderly, and a very triumph of religion," no special claim was ever made for Congregationalism in the matter, and yet it is worth while to notice that from the establishment of the mission in 1820 up to 1870, a period of fifty years, the happy effects of the labors of the missionaries could not be called in question. Such travelers as Sir Alexander Simpson, the governor of the Hudson Bay Company, such keen and critical men as James Jackson Jarves and Richard H. Dana, Jr., (gentlemen well known here in Boston and whose views theologically were with the Unitarian denomination rather than with the Congregationalists), and others might be cited to show that in the mind of all intelligent travelers the success of the mission had been unprecedented. Every history of the islands which has been written may be claimed as unequivocally sustaining this statement.

In 1870 the American Board judged that the time had come to withdraw from financial care for their mission at the Islands. Up to this time little or no landed property had come into the hands of the missionaries themselves. The land upon which their houses had been erected had been given by the Hawaiian Government to the American Board. When the board ceased its work in the islands this property was with the consent of the Hawaiian Government, transferred to the missionaries then living in the dwellings. From this time on they were obliged to take care of

themselves. Most of them continued their pastoral work. Some of them turned to the business to which they had been early educated in the United States and sought to gain their livelihood in trade. The records of the land transfers at the islands may be considered a questionable transaction in the transfer of property from the Hawaiians to the Americans. In the early days the Hawaiians did not possess even sufficient quantity of soil to claim land enough to dig his grave. It is only under the reign of Kamehameha III, properly and honorably called "the good," that the land was divided so that the common native had any rights which were respected either by the king or chiefs. From and after the great division of land the native possessed his little tract in fee simple and had the same power of disposing of it that any man has in this country. Sometimes it was used to good advantage. Too often it was sold for a mess of pottage. The Hawaiian, when he came into possession of property and saw the toil demanded, was ready to sell his land for a consideration to any purchaser. In this way almost the entire quantity of land formerly cultivated by natives in the raising of their staple article of food (kalo) has passed into the hands of the Chinaman, not the missionary.

During my visit to the islands last summer I was informed by two of the most prominent planters (missionaries' sons) that when they began their work it was without capital and with their own hands, and by hard work that they earned their living on plantations. Later by their prudence, industry and integrity they were offered the sale of plantation lands on credit, and in the two instances to which I refer both bought in that way. What is true of these two is true of the larger majority of missionary children. The statement that the Congregational Church of Honolulu last year expended in the neighborhood of \$20,000 for missionary work among the Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and the islands of Micronesia certainly should be accepted as an indication of the generous spirit which actuates the sons of pioneers. The reigns of Kamehameha III and IV were periods of prosperity. The nation seemed to have reached its highest point so far as education and regular habits and manners of life and religious influences are concerned. With the advent of Kamehameha came a great change. He died in 1891. His sister, Liliuokalani, came to the throne in 1892.

Mr. Shearman said that before the missionaries gained control of the islands leprosy was unknown. The missionaries are no more responsible for it than are the Congregationalists of New York for what may have been imported through that port. The American missionaries were the first to appoint a clergyman of the Hawaiians to minister to the unfortunate lepers upon the leper island. It is a mistake to credit the earlier efforts at evangelizing these poor people to the influence of the Catholic father. This work had been established years before, and was visited once or twice each year by the missionary who was the nearest resident. Further, some of the principal buildings at the leper settlement today were erected by the same class of missionaries' sons, so-called, and the most generous contributions to the support of these poor segregated people come from the very children of these American missionaries resident upon the islands today. The one man, an American missionary, who has visited the island more frequently than anyone else, whose intercourse with those afflicted with this dread disease, and whose visits at the hospital in Honolulu have been the most frequent, is the gentleman to whom Mr. Shearman alluded with so marked a sneer. This missionary is a man who stood among our foremost pastors in a New England city, who has resided in the Islands for eighteen years, and who has the confidence of the whole community in which he lives.

It is clear that Mr. Shearman is either very poorly informed about the work of the American missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands, or has entirely misapprehended the meaning and outcome. The facts of history are all against him; the deliberate judgment of the Christian world and of all well-informed men is against him. Some powerful influence must have been acting upon him, thus to blind his vision and pervert his judgment.

MOUNTED PATROL
Officers Will be Drilled in American Cavalry Tactics

All the horses for the mounted patrol will be purchased from Senator Rice, he agreeing to furnish as many as needed, all being of one size and color. The price agreed upon is \$75 each, whereas Dowsett asked \$100.

A certain ratio will be deducted from the pay of the patrolman to satisfy amount paid for the animals. Should any member be dismissed from the service he will lose whatever has been paid by him on his horse.

As soon as the saddles and trappings arrive from the Coast Captain Cook will commence putting the men through cavalry drill. Under his able guidance the mounted force bids fair to attain much usefulness.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

A NEW VEGETABLE WONDER.

Succulent Forage Plant Known as Sacaline and its Uses.

LANTANA LANDS TO BE UTILIZED.

Experiments Prove That Sacaline Can be Successfully and Profitably Grown in the Islands—High Yield for Seeds and Supply Roots from Japan.

About a year and a half ago C. A. Brown handed to the Commissioner of Agriculture an agricultural journal containing an account of a wonderful forage plant which had been discovered by the Russian explorer, Maximowicz, in the island of Saghalin, situated in the Sea of Okhotsk between Japan and Siberia. Mr. Marsden at once wrote to the principal seed dealers in Australia and America, only to find out that none of the seed was on the market, although the plant was being grown for that purpose.

The numerous properties of Sacaline were so fully demonstrated that the first seed offered for sale realized enormous prices, being eagerly purchased at the rate of \$3500 per pound, and during last year \$1000 per pound was paid for the seed. The price has now fallen to \$25 per pound, but even at that price all available stock has been exhausted. Many persons, including the Bureau of Agriculture, were disappointed at receiving letters by the last mail stating that none of the seed was procurable.

About six weeks since, the Bureau of Agriculture received the first lot of seed. The public was at once notified through the daily papers, and the seeds were quickly distributed to all parts of the Islands. There is a small supply still available for distribution. By the end of the month the Commissioner of Agriculture expects to receive from Japan a supply of the seed and roots, which latter will be planted on a parcel of government land that has been well prepared for its reception. The climate of the Islands is especially adapted to the production of this new vegetable wonder.

Reports have come to hand from parties who are experimenting with the seeds received from the Bureau of Agriculture. The seeds are growing well, and there seems to be hardly a doubt but that the plant will flourish in this country. It is said that by planting the roots much quicker results are obtained than by seed. Before the end of the year the Bureau of Agriculture hopes to be able to show the capacity of Hawaiian soil and climate to produce Sacaline and to estimate the great value of this plant to Hawaii in the possibility it offers for forage and the fact that it will grow on lantana lands. It is not to be expected that if planted among heavy lantana it will crowd it out, but if the land is once cleared of lantana and Sacaline planted in its place it will, by the rapidity of its growth and the power of taking possession of the soil, prevent the lantana again obtaining a foothold. The immense tracks of land now containing the lantana pest could be made to produce an abundance of succulent forage if systematic planting of Sacaline is carried out.

The young shoots and leaves of Sacaline, prepared in various fashions, furnish the table with an excellent summer vegetable, equal to spinach, chikory or lettuce, while by some they are considered as rivaling asparagus. In years of abundance, these shoots, if in excess of home requirement, can be used for industrial purposes. As soon as the stem attains a height of four to six feet, they can be cut close to the ground and fed to cattle. If the second growth is vigorous, another cutting can be made. The last cutting is done in late autumn, before frost. The following years, three or four cuttings can be made. Used in ensilage, like corn, this is certain to prove a valuable nourishment for cattle in winter.

Mothers
Nestle's Milk Food
The Agency for
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
IS WITH THE
Hollister Drug Company, Limited
523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
CONSOLIDATED
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HOLLISTER & CO.,
3710 1558-1v Agents
The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
manufacture rubber stamps.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDs,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—
OF CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant's fraudulent and dishonest conduct, and he is entitled to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1884.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA
THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many COUNTERFEIT IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, and 24, by all Chemists and Druggists.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
11 Great Russell Street, London, C. W.

AYER'S Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.
It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.
A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in a glass of each of our bottles.
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH
ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.
20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.
Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.
In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and successful COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.
See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp. Beware of cheap imitations. Established 1824.
Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honored cough remedy.
FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 1/4d. and 2s. 3d.
Agents for Honolulu,
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
1555-204
Death to High Prices.
We are making a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Magazines and papers.
Write us for prices, and we will leave you money.
If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world, we will pay you to write to us.
THOMAS SCHARF & CO.,
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Honolulu, H. I.
Publishers of Liberator Hawaiian Music
1827-5m

The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS	\$204,638,783.96
United States Bond and other Securities.....	\$83,970,690 67
First Lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage.....	71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	11,366,100 00
Real Estate.....	21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....	9,655,198 91
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc.....	6,815,645 07
Reserve for Policies and other L'bilities, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent.	\$204,638,783 96
Surplus.....	182,109,456 14
Income.	\$22,529,327 82
Received for Premiums.....	\$38,123,163 82
Received from all other sources.....	11,897,706 12
Disbursements.	\$48,020,869 94
To Policy-holders for Claims by death.....	\$11,929,794 94
for End'm'ts, Divid'ls, etc.	9,169,462 14
For all other Accounts.....	9,789,634 18
Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed.....	\$750,390,677 97
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894.....	855,207,775 42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.
CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 26th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.
The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.
In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.
Signed,
H. C. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles R. Henderson.
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewall.

- Board of Trustees.**
Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, Robert Sewell, Robert A. Grannis,
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George F. Baker, George Bliss, Theo. Morford, George G. Haven,
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For particulars apply to
S. B. ROSE,
General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

J. HOPP & CO.,

FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BEDROOM SUITS
AT LOW PRICES:
Wicker Ware,
Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,
Shaving Stands,
Card Tables,
AND ROCKERS
In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.
74 KING STREET.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOEA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT.
Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.
Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.
Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.
Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.
Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.
MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.
26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.
For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 623 Fort Street, Honolulu.
Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD STORY.

The Real Facts of the Duke of Sutherland's Democratic Marriage.
(Special Correspondence.)

CLAR WATER HARBOR, Fla., March 18.—Not less beautiful than the bay of Naples is Clear Water harbor, holding its embrace the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, whose coming and going leave a level beach of pure white sand.

Bass, trout, whitefish, blackfish and tarpon are such easy prey that angling in these waters becomes a pastime replete with pleasure and rich in results. One can walk a few rods from his front porch, catch a fine bass, and then from his back porch pluck the lemon with which to dress it or sit under his own vine and fig tree and eat oranges, pineapples and bananas from his own groves.

A few miles distant is Dunedin, in whose primitive little church the Duke of Sutherland's marriage with Mrs. Blair was celebrated some years ago and caused a fine days' talk in the town.

There is always more or less excitement and romance connected with a wedding, particularly a country wedding, for there it breaks in upon the half dead and alive stagnation, stimulates conversation and gossip and gives a sort of impetus to things in general. The Duke of Sutherland had been a royal target for criticism ever since his arrival in the Land of Flowers. Unsavory tales had floated across the waters about him. It was publicly stated, not without a prolonged holiday from his domestic duties, and it was known that in his solitude he had a friend "to whom to whisper solitude is sweet."

If one wished to hide himself or his belongings from the world, never was there a better spot in which to do it than Dunedin. It is a place which seems to have strayed away from civilization, with no manifest desire to return within its fold.

It consists of a chiroch, a store, a few houses and an abundance of sand, which latter forms a carpet for the store and many of the houses, arabesque designs being formed upon it by tobacco juice.

It is the last place in the world that one would select as a dual tryst, but such it was. Dukes and duchesses are not to be measured by ordinary standards, however.

The little church of Dunedin is one of the least pretentious of its kind. Its rector at that time was an Englishman, the Rev. Mr. Noel. He was about to marry a niece of Canon Farrar, and Bishop Weir had arrived to perform the ceremony, which was to be that of the Church of England. The church had been beautifully dressed with flowers by the congregation. All of the architectural shortcomings were hidden by festoons and garlands of trailing gray moss, orange blossoms and the beautiful, creamy blossoms of the Spanish bayonet. These decorations were in honor of the rector's wedding, not the Duke of Sutherland's. The duke had asked the rector to perform the marriage ceremony for him; but, apart from conscientious scruples in the clerical breast, he declined on the ground of his own marriage, saying, however, that he would "speak to the bishop about it, and perhaps he would marry them." The bishop was approached upon the subject. He first looked grave and thoughtful, walked up and down the room two or three times and then said: "I will do it if I can legalize this affair. It is my duty to do it." He probably saw that it was a case in which Christianity could not be packed in any set of commandments. People had come from far and near to see the minister married—men, women and children in ox carts, women on horseback, with children up behind them, and some with babies in their arms, men in their shirt sleeves and boys with their school satchels slung over their backs. It was as heterogeneous a mass as ever one sees at a country church.

The minister's marriage was first celebrated; but, the other event having become noised abroad, the congregation remained as uninvited spectators.

At the dual party, consisting of the duke, Mrs. Blair, her daughter and governess, arrived, the little, wheezy organ piped out the "Wedding March," but it was difficult at times to tell whether "Lo-hengrin" or "Yankee Doodle" was ahead.

The choir then attempted a vocal demonstration. It sounded for all the world like a chorus of bumblebees, or "dirt daubers," as the sand lappers call them.

Finally this comical prologue ceased its diversionment, and the dual party entered, preceded by a carrotty haired girl, Miss Blair, the daughter of the bride. The bride wore a very much soiled white silk gown, but atonement was made for this by the profusion of diamonds displayed. These were supposed to be the Sutherland jewels and were really quite handsome.

The service was frequently interrupted by the squalls of infants, who in some instances were soundly slapped by their parents and in others consoled with maternal nourishment.

The ceremony over, the happy pair marched down the aisle to the same classical music. The nose of the bride had a little more high bred tilt, and her head a more dual pose than when she entered the church, owing, presumably, to the fact that she now had the name as well as the game. At the church door they entered a conveyance, which, for the want of another name, I will call a nondescript.

It was a cross between a buggy and a box on wheels. The animals attached to the nondescript were quite as unique in their line. They were marsh tackers of the lowest order, their manes and tails matted with cockle burs and their coats unfamiliar with a currycomb. The lordly manner in which the duke handled the reins, however, left the impression that he was accustomed to better horseflesh and looked upon the present situation merely as a bit of life to be taken en passant.

Perched up behind the dual pair was a much moth eaten old hair trunk, tied to the back of the buggy by a rope. Speculation waxed high as to the contents of this antique trunk. Some said it contained family jewels and papers; others declared that it was Florida game that he was taking home with him.

Just as they were about starting the country photographer called after them: "I say! Stop a jiffy. I want your picture!" The duke good naturedly granted his request and then drove off amid the shouts of the country bumpkins, who yelled themselves hoarse for the "duke and his bride."

As an fait accompli the wedding was unique, but as a royal function it was a disappointment. Some one, doubtless in the pay of the duke or duchess, wrote a glowing account of the affair to the papers, in visting it with all the glories of a royal marriage, but the above is from an eye-witness.

The subsequent careers of the dual pair is well known, the duchess, the burning of the papers by the duchess and her subsequent life in consequence, etc. The quiet wedding in the quaint little Dunedin church was probably one of the most restful events in the eventful lives of these two people.

KELLY GILMORE.

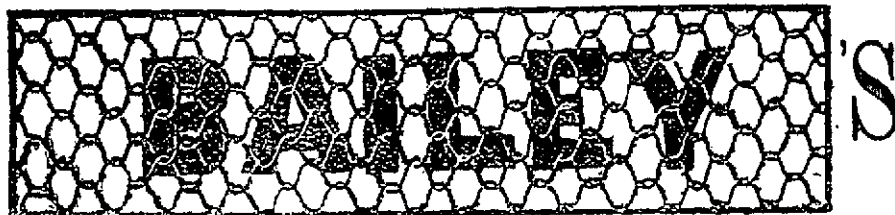
The Advertiser and Gazette on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.



THE GET OF A \$150,000 SIRE.

Ormonde, "the horse of the century," was purchased some time ago by W. O. B. Maedonough, of California, for \$150,000, the largest sum ever paid for a horse. One of the first of his get in America is a filly by Fairy Rose, which recently made its appearance at Palo Alto. Fairy Rose is a half sister of the great Racine, and with such a dam and such a sire as Ormonde the little filly should show great speed.

WOVEN WIRE



HIDDEN WORDS.

THEIR NAME IS MILLIONS?
An aim of old in me you'll find?
A friend indeed was I?
In storm and wreck a help so kind?
Of hearts to be I try?

The "Smith" s.
A "Dole,"
"Damon" and Pythias.
"Hatch" afloat.
The "King."

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Mothers

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

TAKE THINGS AS WE FIND THEM.

The Bulletin has expounded such wonderful political arguments regarding the status of affairs in the United States, that it would be nothing surprising if American statesmen apply to the oracle for points. According to our contemporary, the late elections prove nothing, and are simply the result of little family rows which, by some happy or unhappy circumstance, had the same ending. It forgets that as Democrats of Hawaii are prominent in the annexation movement, so Democrats of the United States assisted in shaping the complexion of the next Congress. Such overwhelming majorities were never obtained by strict party votes.

A new system of annexation is now promulgated by the self-instituted oracle. Should any political party in the United States espouse our cause, Hawaii must turn the cold shoulder and refuse to have anything to do with it unless the opposing faction promises not to call names or commit many of the naughty acts known to politicians. Hawaii has Republican friends and Democratic friends—lots of them; but we can depend upon it that numerous long, cold winters will pass over the supporters of the present administration before Grover Cleveland sends an annexation treaty to the United States Senate. Hawaii must steer clear of factional jealousies so far as possible. At the same time, it must take the current when it flows, and not pass its time in a vain endeavor to reform American political methods.

COMMERCIAL WAR PENDING.

The close of the Oriental war has served to bring into public notice the commercial war that is bound to be waged between the Occident and the Orient. The revolution in Western industrial conditions as a consequence of Asiatic competition—of Asia furnishing its own material in agriculture and manufactures—is already becoming a matter of serious moment, particularly among the English. In all the departments of labor in which wages are an important feature, the masses of the West are coming into direct competition with the millions of Asia, who do not require warm clothes, houses, meat or furniture.

T. W. Whitehouse, a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, in a speech made in London, gave his English friends an idea of how the Asiatic is winning the greatest of all markets, the Asiatic demand. There is no mistaking the trend of affairs, and the Briton must look to his laurels. The Japanese have learned to weave as well as English or Americans. In 1894, when sixty-four Lancashire mills returned losses of nearly two million dollars, the mills in Hiogo declared dividends of 17 per cent. In a twenty year period ending 1892-93, the production of cotton goods in Great Britain decreased over \$52,000,000 while the Indian mills which in 1876-77 sent to China and Japan 8,000,000 pounds of yarn and 15,500,000 yards of piece goods, sent in 1892-93 189,000,000 pounds of yarn and 80,000,000 yards of piece goods. New mills are going up throughout Bombay and Bengal which means a shutting off of trade from the British Isles.

These Oriental countries after supplying local demands will reach out to Australia and Western America and, while there is no particular danger of their wresting the bulk of the trade from Americans or Englishmen it is already evident that the competition will be sharp and the countries of the Occident will be obliged to protect their industries carefully in order to hold labor to its present standard.

SKIPPER PALMER ON DECK.

Skipper Palmer has issued his ultimatum and placed his burning words of fame on record, along with those of Joaquin Miller and numerous other individuals who, having failed to realize their hopes of personal magnification in anything else, have turned on Hawaii. The slight difference between the men, as displayed in their effusions, is due to the fact that Julius has been reared on intellectual Boston baked beans, while Joaquin has often gone shy for food, and is more harsh and raw in his remarks. The spirit of prevarication, however, appears to feed equally well upon Boston beans or Western wind.

The skipper's dispatches are exact imitations of the "bloody shirt" dispatches sent from the South to the Northern radical papers for twenty-five years after the war.

The skipper is hot. "No Republic exists in Hawaii." "Laws are promulgated by advertisement in the daily papers, over the signature of President Dole." "President Dole is far less conservative than formerly. He introduces and advocates in Councils the most stringent measures."

So it was during the early days of the American civil war, when the London Times demanded dispatches of the same kind, and its correspondents sent them over laden with hatred of the Americans: "Democratic institutions are at an end in the United States. Liberty no longer exists. Lincoln is a despot more arbitrary than the Czar of Russia. The great experiment of self-government has ended in military rule."

For four years the people of the Northern States were misrepresented in the British press. It was galling enough, but they trusted to time and justice for vindication, and finally they got it.

We have heard a rumor that the "brave Captain Palmer," fifty years ago, navigated a boat across the Boston frog pond, in a howling storm, and rescued a drunken person who was drowning in two feet of water. And for this he was ennobled with a title. Is it true? Yes, quite as true as his dispatches to the Post. Why was he then made a newspaper correspondent? That is the mystery of it. When one of his subjects presented to the Shah of Persia the first watermelon of the season, that monarch impressively replied, "Thanks. I make you my Minister of Science." Why Minister of Science? That's another mystery.

Fifty years ago a whaling skipper settled here, and always accused the missionaries of being at the bottom of every trouble he had. One day old General Miller's dog bit him. "There, you see," he yelled out, "them d—n missionaries are at me again." Gently and naturally has the old whaling skipper's mantle fallen upon the skipper of the Boston frog pond.

WHY THE SKIPPER IS SAD.

It appears that Skipper Palmer has sailed something larger than a Boston frog pond and has the papers to show for it, but the mystery is still unsolved. What excuse has he for being a newspaper correspondent? He has kindly vouchsafed an excuse for living, but when he comes to issuing ultimatums on the Hawaiian Republic, that's another question. It is stated on good authority that during the skipper's first days in the Islands his slumbers were broken by roosters and squeaking ventilators.

He always held President Dole and the Republic responsible for these displeasures which he experienced. The esthetic mind of the Bostonian held that if Dole and his followers couldn't keep the roosters quiet and oil the ventilators they were not capable of ruling over Hawaii. The skipper killed the rooster, oiled the ventilator and with a hitch of his trousers and rolling his quid to the other side remarked, "Shiver my timbers if I don't get after Dole!" Bostonians hold that pens, though they be tipped with venom, are mightier than hatchets and chopping blocks. Having lived in that city it is

quite natural the skipper should take kindly to that view.

But as he has failed in placing the responsibility of the rooster, he has shot equally wide of facts in settling the Dole problem. Notwithstanding this, so long as the Evening Post poses as the refuge of mugwumps and sea lawyers, Skipper Palmer will never cease to belabor the Dole government for making laws suited to conditions, but paying no attention to the quiet slumbers of ex-ship commanders.

DUTIES OF A FRIENDLY POWER.

American sympathizers with the Cuban revolutionists and the filibustering expeditions that are undoubtedly fitting out along the Eastern coast of the United States are in a way to bring about, in one way or another, a decided understanding between Spain and the United States as to the amount of police power over shipping which these countries may exercise and still remain friendly nations.

If the United States desires its shipping to be free from search and possible seizure by Spanish gunboats, it must exercise a police power over its southern Atlantic coast that will prevent filibustering parties setting out from American shores. Cuba is in the path of American shipping, and can cause a vast amount of trouble by delaying and overhauling American merchantmen. While the United States is watchful of its shipping, Spain has a territorial interest quite as important. With the knowledge of sympathy with the revolutionists existing among the American people as voiced by leading papers alone, Spain has very good reason to look upon vessels flying the American flag with suspicion. The United States must do to Spain as she demands that Spain should do unto her.

Though many cases have arisen in which the duties of a friendly power have been put to test, there are points yet to be settled to the satisfaction of Washington lawyers. The Itata affair went off the docket with the larger questions involved undecided to the satisfaction of either party. It still remains to be determined how much of a detective a Government must become in protecting the interests of a friendly power within its own boundaries, and upon what evidence it must proceed, and how far it should go. In the case in hand, should the United States act the detective or wait until Spain has produced proofs before it moves to capture and punish the enemies of a friend? Unofficially, Spain claims the United States has been negligent in allowing Cuban sympathizers not only protection, but a place of rendezvous. Should a test case be made, the outcome will depend very much upon whether the United States has designs on Cuba as a territorial acquisition.

FITS OR MISFITS?

When the subject of the Shah of Persia, whose success in finding a watermelon resulted in his elevation to Minister of Science, appeared before a gathering of scientists, he was asked what excuse he had for posing as an expert scientist. With the air of an injured ward politician he produced his credentials—the watermelon—and remarked, "My presence is proof of my fitness." Was it a fit or a misfit? There is the mystery again. And the wise men are still pondering over the Minister and his watermelon.

When Skipper Palmer announces that his presence is his guarantee, the same mystery of fits and misfits arises like Banquo's ghost.

It seems that the public has made a great mistake in not taking the skipper and his political charts seriously. He is an individual 10,000 miles from home, sends telegrams and doesn't have to pay for them, has peculiar ideas and is paid for them—something very unusual for a skipper. A brass halo is on the top of the Evening Post editor's desk awaiting his arrival in New York. Fit or misfit, whatever it may be, what more could a man from Boston ask?

STRICT LICENSE OR PARTIAL PROHIBITION.

Two petitions recently received at the Executive building bring up interesting phases of the temperance question. One hundred and twenty-eight citizens of Hilo out of regard for law and order request that the liquor license in that town be canceled, while citizens of Kona district ask for a license in order to prevent the promiscuous and illicit sale of liquor now going on. This is local option with a vengeance and serves to indicate that something other than the usual license law is necessary to properly regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

With liquor sold freely in Honolulu, the canceling of the Hilo license would not necessarily entirely check the sale of liquors as is evidenced by the plea from Kona. The well-to-do citizen can buy his liquor in quantity at Honolulu, while the poor man will buy his occasional drink as he can afford it, of a peddler who dispenses small quantities contrary to law. The source of this merchandise being so near at hand, the question very naturally arises whether strict license or partial prohibition is more conducive to improved moral conditions in a community. Each town and hamlet must adapt itself to circumstances, but with partial prohibition the rich man can gratify his tastes legally while the poor man to quench the same thirst must patronize illegal methods.

It is a fair question to ask whether the temperance workers are beginning at the right end of the reform when, with the cravings remaining the same, money legalizes tipping and poverty makes it a crime. First put men on an equal legal basis, then approach them morally, constantly increasing the restrictions all along the line.

COUNT YAMAGATA who has been styled the Napoleon of Japan, was one of the first to bring to his country the transforming influences of European civilization. He became interested in the art of war and looked to Americans for methods and assistance. "The Americans," he once observed, "are destined to become the leaders of the world; for industry rules and the Americans are the greatest inventors of labor saving machinery in the world." The American doubtless feels flattered at this compliment, but the workingmen lose their appreciation of the sentiment when they come in contact with the Japanese labor systems.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Joaquin Miller tells us that the condition of affairs in Hawaii is simply terrible, more awful in fact than anything that transpired in the French Revolution. This is a splendid testimonial to the vigor of Mr. Miller's imagination, and indicates, too, that he is indulging in an unusually strong brand of poetic license. He is so accustomed to this that he doesn't seem to know when he is lying or merely romancing.—Troy Budget.

Thurston, the Minister from Hawaii, has started for home without waiting to be recalled. There are rumors in Washington that he and the Hawaiian Secretary of State will change places. If they prove true, Secretary Gresham will still have to discuss foreign relations with Mr. Thurston, who will then be his official equal. If this occurs it hardly will be expected that Minister Willis will be a welcome visitor at the Hawaiian State Department, and his recall may be expected. Mr. Thurston's advice will be of great value to President Dole in the present state of affairs in Hawaii. Once before has Mr. Thurston taken an unexpected trip to Honolulu, and his presence there was in the nature of a powerful reinforcement.—Lynn, Mass., Item.

The Chicago Times-Herald is tired of what it terms Hawaiian howlers. Hawaii, says that journal, has already caused too much noise in the world and consumed too much valuable space in newspapers. "Hawaii," continues this Chicago torch of enlightenment, "is a nuisance. Thurston is a nuisance. Abate them all and severally." The American people do not know exactly whom the Chicago Times-Herald speaks for. The present paper is a combine of which the only apparent factor is money. No two papers could be farther apart in thought and purpose than the two which are now yoked together. When the two gets a little older and more accustomed to the sound of its own voice its observations will attract more attention.—S. F. Bulletin.

It would be interesting to know just how much Claus Spreckels pays Joaquin Miller, the eccentric and imaginative "poet of the Sierras," for misrepresenting and maligning the government of Hawaii. It is understood that Spreckels controls the San Francisco Call, which easily explains that journal's hostility to Hawaii and its mushy gushings over the silly

maunderings of Miller. It will be remembered, moreover, that the Call received "exclusive" news of the alleged torturing of Captain Davies and other prisoners in order to make them testify, and which "exclusive" news proved afterwards to be absolutely false from beginning to end. Joaquin's deductions will prove about as reliable as the Call's "exclusive" news on the subject above mentioned. Joaquin's principal complaint against the Hawaiian Government is, first, that its personnel is quite largely composed of "Yankees"; secondly, that several of the native rebels, including the ex-queen, are in jail; and thirdly, that the "crown lands" are now held by the Government. This is really all the fault that Joaquin can find with the Hawaiian Government, though he was evidently sent there expressly for the purpose of finding fault (sent, mapahap, by Claus Spreckels, whose hostility to the present Government of the Islands is a matter of notoriety).

The first charge, that many of the governing officials of the Islands are "Yankees," cannot be denied. It is all too true. The grit they have shown in taking and holding control of the Government would prove it, in the absence of any other proof. That several of the rebels, including the ex-queen, are in jail is also true—and they have got off very easily. In most countries death is the penalty for armed treason; and if the revolution in which they participated had succeeded, every person holding office under the Dole Government, including Dole himself, would have been shot within a week after their surrender.

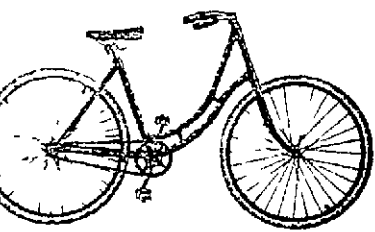
As to the third count Joaquin's (or Spreckels') indictment, concerning the crown lands, what of it? These lands were held by the queen. They were one of the appurtenances of sovereignty. The sovereignty having passed, by revolution, to the Dole Government, the lands likewise passed to that Government. Should the present regime be overthrown, these lands would go to the person or persons acquiring and exercising sovereignty. Joaquin's talk about the release of the rebels by foreign intervention, if the government refuses to exercise clemency in their cases, is all bosh. So, also, is the talk about restoring the crown lands to a "royalty," which no longer has even a supposititious existence. Joaquin is evidently trying hard to earn his salary as a salaried official of the Dole government. Thirty pieces of silver, in the days of Judas Iscariot, were the market price for baseness of that kind. It would be interesting to know whether the price has "ris" since then.—Exchange.

History of the Average Strike.

What has been the history of the average strike? A grievance or grievances; an appeal for redress. The determination on the part of the capitalist, either justly or unjustly, not to accede to the demands. The men are "called out," loudly protesting their hard treatment and their determination to appeal to the tribunal of "public opinion." They strongly proclaim their respect for the laws and aver that no rioting or disorder will be permitted, and offer to protect the property of their employers. Protect it against what? Who is going to molest it? Other capitalists? What rank hypocrisy? Then men hungry for employment and the rewards that employment will bring seek to avail themselves of their inalienable right to "sell their labor in the highest market." What follows? Appeals, intimidation, threats, blows; and all the wild horror of riot and bloodshed. Destruction of property follows or is imminent. The civil authorities are appealed to. The civil arm is paralyzed. Then the power of the military is invoked. The soldiers are called out. The fever is at its height. Rage is rampant. The bounds are overstepped and the deadly bullet sows death and disorder. The sight of dead and wounded comrades awakens reason. The strike is lost. A mad rush for reinstatement follows, and the last end is worse than the first.—From "How to Prevent Strikes and Lockouts," by Stockton Bates in North American Review.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Made in the "Columbia" Factory



Hartford Pattern 6

24 POUNDS.

BALL BEARINGS ALL AROUND!

Pneumatic Tires,

Wooden Rims,

Sixty-five Dollars

Now on hand and for sale at \$65.

GEO. H. PARTS,

Sole Agent.

3973-31

Timely Topics

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a'awk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and individuals from Niihau to Hawaii. The other day, to oblige a skeptic, we ordered a hundred coils of American wire from the Coast and as it reached the store, we sent a half dozen coils to the foundry to have it tested. The result showed a tensile strength of 768 pounds or about 2000 less than the European article. We violate no confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel-plated and we sell them for a quarter of a dollar.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, 607 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Regimental ball this evening.

The Kinau will arrive this afternoon.

The W. G. Hall will leave at 10 o'clock today.

Stereopticon lecture in drill shed tomorrow night.

Marshal Hitchcock is reported as being still unwell.

C. A. Peacock is on Kauai in the interest of his firm.

A Japanese daily paper-carrier uses a bell while delivering.

A cavalry adjunct to the Citizens' Guard is to be formed.

Mail boxes are to be put up in different portions of the city.

Philadelphia battalion will land this morning for shore drill.

Eight lots in the Makiki cemetery have been granted the Japanese Mission.

At a late hour last night Captain Parker furnished the police station guards with revolvers.

Two hundred or more Chinese are expected to arrive here by the Gaelic, due on the 28th.

A fresh supply of E. & I. Burke's stout and light pale ale has been received at Schaefer & Co.'s.

The regular Saturday French dinner and dance will be held at the Hawaiian Hotel tomorrow evening.

Nine Japanese gamblers were cautioned while playing poker in a Maunakea street den yesterday morning.

Work has commenced on the laboratory at Kalihl leper station. Experiments will likely be inaugurated Sunday.

Professor Berger's orchestra, composed of twenty-two musicians, will play at the stereopticon entertainment tomorrow evening.

Julius Palmer's certificates as master of sailing and steam vessels are on exhibition in the windows of the Golden Rule Bazaar.

Aloha Lodge No. 3, K. of P., Maui, will give a ball in the near future. It is expected a number of Honolulu people will attend.

According to the latest circular of Williams, Dimond & Co., Kona coffee was quoted at 20 cents a pound in San Francisco, no stock being in first hands.

Krown, the insane gardener of the Hawaiian Hotel, was liberated yesterday. Formal complaint will be made that he be kept confined or under surveillance.

Col. S. Norris, manager of Kahuku ranch, is spending a few days in the city, for the first time in several months, owing to the accident which happened to him.

L. S. Aungst will leave for Kona by the Hall Friday. He expects to call a meeting of the Kona-Kau Telephone and Telegraph Company, Ltd., shortly after his arrival.

Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris, presiding elder of the Japanese M. E. church on the Pacific coast and Hawaiian Islands, is the guest of John T. Waterhouse. Dr. Harris is a very fluent Japanese speaker.

"Strange case of Mr. John Littlejohn," is the topic of the Hobron Drug Company's new advertisement. They are giving away a book entitled "Our Album," containing a picture of Mr. Littlejohn.

A large number of applications have been made to the Executive recently for fifty to one hundred acre lots in the Hilo and Puna districts. These are largely made by people of small means who are starting out in coffee planting.

Some of the members of the Athletic Association are talking of getting up a series of bicycle races after the regular 11th of June horse races. The track will be in excellent condition and the boys are anxious to take advantage of it.

There seems to be somewhat of a boom at present in real estate and agricultural lands. Numerous late arrivals are seeking information regarding property values throughout the islands. Many of the enquirers have families and desire to permanently locate in the country.

Duke Spencer, the well known racer, was brought over from Mendocino's ranch yesterday. He will be placed in the Club stables' training quarters at the park. Duke Spencer will likely contest against Lord Brock, Amarino and Senator Stanford.

The chair of Professor of Languages at Panabou College is vacant, J. V. Frein having sent in his resignation as the result of a misunderstanding between the president and himself. Professor Frein will return to the States in the near future. His successor has not yet been chosen.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE of sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

EDUCATIONAL SOLONS MEET.

Future of Chinese Mission Schools Discussed at Length

No Available Funds For Proposed Teachers' Meeting and Summer School—Drawing Class.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, F. W. Damon made a suggestion with regard to the future of the Chinese schools.

He stated there were at present 130 boys and 38 girls in the Chinese mission schools. Owing to there being no appropriation after the year 1895, the Board will be unable to carry on the work. It was thought a hundred boys and as many girls would attend the schools if they were put under Government control.

The matter of Chinese girls was thought to be a very serious one. A large number are slaves, who, instead of being sent to school, are kept at such houses as they have to take care of children and do domestic work far above their limit of strength, while scores of others are undergoing the barbarous Chinese custom of submitting their feet to the crushing process.

The whole matter of Chinese schools was left to a committee.

With regard to the teachers' convention and summer school, the Board resolved that it could not take the responsibility of organizing such a meeting, having no funds at its disposal for the purpose, but the Inspector-General could confer with the teachers' organization in Honolulu and the arrangements put in their hands.

Miss Mary Beckwith was appointed teacher of drawing in certain Honolulu schools, to be designated later by the Board.

Mrs. Isabella Creighton, formerly teacher at Marquetteville, was appointed principal of Moiliili school.

The regular summer vacation will begin July 3d, and the fall term opens September 9th.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Male and Female Kabunas on Trial Delinquent Taxpayers.

The only case of importance at the Police Court yesterday morning was that of Alale, tried for attempted assault and battery.

The defendant and plaintiff, a woman named Kaahanui, accused each other of praying people to death. Kaahanui was borne out in her statement by two witnesses that Alale attempted to attack her with a cane and stones.

Alale is a peculiar-looking native with pinched features and deep-set, wandering eyes. The answers he gave on the witness-stand were diametrically opposite to those of the witnesses for the prosecution. Alale prefaced each answer with the expression, "I swear before Almighty God." He stated, among other things, that Kaahanui was a bad woman, whose habit had been for a long time to pray to death, or anana, children in the vicinity of his home on Liliha street, and tried to vindicate himself by stating that his mission on earth was the curing of the sick, halt and blind. Judge Perry did not see things in the same light as the medicine man, and fined him \$3 and costs.

Several natives and Chinamen were tried for non-payment of taxes. Their time for settlement was extended.

POPULAR OFFICIAL.

Wray Taylor to Take First Vacation in Fifteen Years

Wray Taylor, clerk of the Immigration Bureau, will be a passenger on the next Australia to the Coast. Mr. Taylor leaves the islands for a month's vacation among friends and relatives in San Francisco, this being the first outing he has taken for fifteen years. Hard work in the office and church have begun to tell on him, and his physician has ordered him to take the vacation which he so richly deserves.

Mr. Taylor is one of the most affable and energetic employees in the Government service, deservedly popular, and enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Work of Leper Board.

The leper board met at the Kalihl receiving station yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of consultation and consideration of various points relative to experimental work soon to be commenced on the twelve leper children recently brought from the settlement for the purpose.

The houses at the station were inspected and found in a satisfactory condition. Some additional improvements were decided on.

Dr. Wayson will have charge of the experiments until next January, when Dr. Hale is expected to arrive from Chicago.

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DR. BUCKLEY'S DISCOVERY.

Solution for Arrest of Decay of Matter by Sterilization

How Fish, Fruits, Meats and Vegetables May be Preserved—Food Mullet From Honolulu Plover.

Two rockcod were served in the Bohemian Club a few days ago which had been just fourteen days out of the water, says a late San Francisco paper. They had been kept on ice, yet they were as fresh as the hour they were caught. The dish was garnished with watercress, green and juicy, which had been chilled just the same period from the parent earth. The piece de resistance was a leg of mutton, whose age was just four weeks and three days, and the dessert was a bunch of grapes, the last of the season, whose separation from the vine was identical in days and hours with the mutton, and a bunch of over-ripe bananas, but the meat, cress and fruit were as fresh and palatable as the fish.

The solution of this strange instance of the arrest of decay is the result of an invention by Dr. C. Buckley, which has been patented in this and in all the countries of Europe and Asia. Briefly and simply it is the discovery of a process by which air and water may be sterilized. The air is first sterilized and then forced into the water, sterilizing it and destroying all its germs. The apparatus with which these experiments were made consists of a small tank of water, a tube leading from the tank to an air pump, and a glass bulb in the center of the tank containing certain chemicals which destroy the germs in the passage of the air to the water.

The doctor's intention is to apply it to fruits, which he will fill with sterilized air, nor is it necessary for the car to be hermetically sealed; to the household water tank and to meats, vegetables and everything that is perishable. To the epicure this invention will open a grand field for novel delicacies. He will get his Oregon pheasant and prairie chicken as fresh as the day it was shot, his pond mullet from Honolulu and his golden plover from Hawaii, his goose from Canada, and with the flavor unimpaired by freezing, which is a destroyer of those nice qualities which thrill the palate with most enjoyable sensations.

This positive proof that decay may thus be arrested suggests the most astonishing possibilities. If a fish and a leg of mutton can be preserved for an indefinite period, of course the human may also retain his mortal shape for all time. In this new land, where ancestors are such a rarity, the wealthy will abandon the cold and mendacious portrait, and the picture gallery of the future will be supplanted by a vast mausoleum.

The devoted husband, the bereaved lover, the parent robbed by death of his adorable child, will have the consolation of beholding them as they appeared in life. They will never grow old. The octogenarian may totter feebly to the case where, reposeful and serene in her white garments, lies the love of sixty years back, still wearing the semblance of youth.

STEREOPTICON SATURDAY.

New Features to be Introduced. Last and Most Interesting.

Captain Cochrane and the ADVERTISER printing department have combined in producing a most unique feature for tomorrow evening's stereopticon lecture at the drill shed. A synopsis of the views exhibited, printed in English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese, will be distributed among the audience, that he who looks may read though he may not understand all the lecturer says.

More views of Russia will be exhibited tomorrow night and will be accompanied by Russian music by Professor Berger's orchestra of twenty-five pieces. The orchestra will play as the different views appear upon the screen, adding new interest to the descriptions given by Captain Cochrane. The proceeds go toward the leper band fund.

LIQUOR OR NO LIQUOR.

Hilo Petitions "No License" and Kona for "License."

A petition has been received by the Executive praying that no license be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors in Hilo. This petition is signed by Mrs. F. S. Lyman, secretary of the W. C. T. U., and 128 others, a large proportion of whom are Portuguese.

Residents of Kona have also petitioned that a license be granted for the sale of wines and beer in that district. This is deemed necessary in order to lessen the illicit sale of intoxicants now going on.

Band Boys Questioned.

While the Hawaiian Band was playing at the Queen's Hospital yesterday afternoon, an officer drove up in a hack and took Chas. Kreuter and Louis Arnaud, two of the members, to the Marshal's office. After being questioned regarding recent depredations, they were allowed to depart.

John Sumner, also a member of the same band, was arrested during the day by officer Kaapa and held for investigation until 6 p. m., when he was released. The arrest

was made in connection with the destruction of property at Steiner's residence and defacement of his ice cream booths.

Rev. Snelling's Island

The island in the South Seas recently acquired by Rev. A. Snelling, mention of which was made in these columns a few days ago, is said to contain 160 acres or more. It is supposed to be covered with cocoanut and other tropical fruit-bearing trees, making the acquisition a valuable one.

A quantity of shells and other island products were sent here by Dr. Snelling. These will be sold and the funds used in furthering the school he intends establishing.

Afternoon Tea.

A very pretty afternoon tea and reception to meet Mrs. Field, of San Francisco, was given by Miss McGrew, at her residence on Hotel street yesterday afternoon. The reception room was decorated with flowers strewn about in a seemingly careless but artistic manner. Refreshments were served on the makai piazza. The hostess was assisted by Miss Mollie Atkinson. Among those present were Mesdames Dole, Willis, S. M. Damon, A. F. Judd and Miss Judd.

Couldn't Show \$50 Cash.

Carl Emil Klopfer, who arrived in this country on the Rithet, came to grief on account of his failure to produce \$50 cash when he landed. Mr. Klopfer stated that he had real estate and funds galore, but his inability to get at the money put him on the suspect list under the law. He was allowed to land only on the captain giving bond for his return when the vessel goes back to the coast.

Oddfellows Will Celebrate.

The Oddfellows will celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of the Order by an entertainment in Harmony Hall on the evening of the 26th. The different lodges will join in literary exercises. There will be dancing and refreshments. A programme for the occasion is now being prepared. Written invitations will be sent out during the latter part of the week.

Road From Waiakae to Hilo.

At the Cabinet Wednesday the petition for a macadamized road from Hilo to Waiakae was acted upon. The cost of the road is estimated at from \$9,000 to \$10,000 and is to be paid for by bonds furnished by the people of Hilo. Permission to construct the road was given provided all the bonds were bought in Hilo.

The regular monthly social of Central Union Church was held in the parlors last night. Over a hundred persons were present and a pleasant evening was spent. The piano duet by the Misses Hopper was highly appreciated.

Captain Cook gave the mounted patrol their first drill in cavalry tactics yesterday at the old baseball grounds. Twenty-four officers took part.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF E. & I. BURKE

Extra Foreign Stout,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS

E. & I. BURKE

FINEST PALE ALE, IN PINTS

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

3973-St 1847 St

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Land at Kamakela

HONOLULU.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 20th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my Salesroom, I will sell at Public Auction

Three Residence Lots at Kamakela,

LILIHA STREET

Lot 15 75 ft on road 179 to 211 ft deep

Lot 16 75 " " 179 " 189 "

Lot 18 59.6 ft. " 207 " 217 "

All Nice Building Lots,

in a cool, healthy locality

Map of the property of view at my Salesroom

For further particulars apply

JAS. F. MORGAN,

1846 St

AUCTIONEER

BY AUTHORITY.

FAVORITE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

For the Quarter Ending March 31st, 1895.

ARTICLES

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SKELETONS ABOUT PUNAHOU.

Several Unearthed Suggest Bits of Forgotten History.

Kamehameha I Made His Dwelling There Rock Moved From Maunaloa Valley.

The recent unearthing of three moderately well-preserved skulls and other remains of dead natives in a pipe-trench, just outside of Punahou College grounds calls to mind a bit of Hawaiian history with which but comparatively few persons are acquainted.

The region immediately surrounding Punahou has always been noted for its great fertility, owing to the constant downpour of rain in Maunaloa Valley washing to the lower lands the rich soil of the mountains.

On account of this fact, the beauty of the surroundings, and the abundance of fine spring water, Kamehameha I made this one of his favorite dwelling places and gathered about him what was considered in those days a very large colony.

At one time he discovered an immense rock in Maunaloa and engaged relays of natives to move it near his dwelling-place, which was close to the spot where the remains were found a few days ago. The rock was blasted some time ago, and a comparatively small piece remains. It is an interesting fact that Kamehameha I seated himself on the rock as it was being conducted to its new position.

In an interview with Professor Hosmer yesterday it was learned that skulls and other remains of natives have been found from time to time in the rich soil immediately back of the main building. Many of these appear to have been under ground for year while others are of much more recent appearance. Many of the remains when unearthed have every evidence of the deceased having been buried in a standing posture. In close proximity to the remains bits of charred wood were sometimes found giving rise to the theory that feasts or celebrations akin to these were carried on at the graves. Although remains have been found in quite a number of places on the college grounds, the spot immediately back of the main hall has so far proved the most productive.

RISES IN DEFENSE

How Captain Julius Won His Maritime Spurs.

MR. EDITOR:—Whether truth or misrepresentation is at the basis of my accounts of the Hawaiian situation is a question on which there is a chance for argument, and into this, at the moment I have no desire to enter.

But perhaps you will allow me to trespass on your space to the extent of saying that the title denied to me in your columns was fairly won in the foreign trade of the United States, when we had deep-sea and square-rigged vessels. The last voyage made by the celebrated clipper ship Nightingale around the world was under my command, besides which, the names of the ship Island Home and the steamship Kalorama may not be as familiar to this community. On a testimonial presented me by the Underwriters of San Francisco for bringing around Cape Horn a vessel in distress without costing them a dollar, I am sure your merchants would recognize familiar names, nor have they forgotten Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, whose written commendation I have the honor to hold. My certificate to command ocean steamships in the waters of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, life membership in the Boston Marine Society and the New York American Shipmasters Association, would seem to indicate that competent boards have passed on my seamanship and come to a different decision from that noted by you. My papers as a master mariner were duly certified at the Consulate of my country in Honolulu on my arrival here, and should any of your merchants desire to send a ship to New York, I should take charge of her and submit to that form of deportation, without making your Government or mine decide any international questions.

JULIUS A. PATRICK

CHRISTIAN UNION WORK

Petition to be Presented to Legislature Respecting Saloons.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the parlors of Central Union Church, yesterday afternoon, was well attended, thirty or more ladies being present.

Miss Mattie Chamberlain spoke of the successful work accomplished by the Woman's Exchange since its inception a month ago. All expenses had been paid, and a small sum remained in the treasury. There was every reason for encouraging the work.

Miss Mary Green, who returned from Hawaii a short time ago, made a report of temperance work conducted by her while on that island. She deplored the great increase of intemperance among the

natives since her visit of eight years ago.

Miss Green told of the hearty co-operation of Hawaiian and white ladies in the W. C. T. U. at Hilo, and expressed the wish that such might be the case here.

Mrs. Whitney related interviews held by her with several persons of the city on the subject of temperance.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will present to the legislature a petition asking for restrictive privileges of saloons on the islands.

HAD HIS CROWN READY.

Hawaiian Hotel Gardener a Royal Maniac.

Chauvin Relationship to King Kalakaua and King of Austria—Is a Dangerous Person.

The headgear of a fallen monarch is on exhibition in the writing room of the Hawaiian Hotel, and Thomas Von Krown, cousin of the King of Austria, brother of the late King Kalakaua, and gardener of the hotel, languishes behind prison bars. No one was aware of the wonderful heritage of this much-whiskered individual, who has been seen pattering about the hotel grounds, until his eccentricities necessitated breaking into his room which during his stay at the hotel he has kept carefully guarded and locked.

Krown came to the hotel some time ago, told a pitiful tale and was given work. Colonel Macfarlane finally discharged him on account of his wild actions, and knew nothing more of him till he turned up in a starving condition. The colonel ordered the cook to let the man have food when he wanted it and allowed him to stay in an unoccupied room of the servants quarters. Thus the fellow has been staying from day to day notwithstanding numerous orders to clear out.

When he found out the police were after him, he immediately repaired to his "castle" and was only reached by smashing the door down. Krown then proclaimed "I am a brother to King Kalakaua and rightful heir to the Hawaiian throne," and pointed to two crowns of marvelous workmanship placed on the table.

After he had been trotted off to jail more articles of queer import were found, one of which represented a Chinaman stretched upon a sort of pillory, seeming to indicate the method this representative of royalty favored in dealing with Asiatics.

Although this man has been judged harmlessly insane, the savage manner he has shown on various occasions indicates that he needs care.

THE OLDEST HAWAIIAN.

She Knew of Events in the Time of Kamehameha First.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)
KAILUA (Kona, Hawaii), April 15.—Another link with the past been broken in the death of an old native woman named "Kahua." She passed away at Kaawaloa a few weeks since. Her exact age was not known, but, judging from her reminiscence, she must have been over a hundred.

For a few years she had been in her second childhood, with numerous intervals of clear intelligence and memory of past events. She remembered well when Kamehameha I. made his last visit to Kaawaloa, to his place mauka—"his garden," as it was then called. There he was seized with an illness and removed to Kailua, where he died shortly after. Kahua had outlived all her contemporaries and relatives, but, for many years, had been kindly cared for by Mr. J. D. Paris of Kaawaloa, living in a little house on his premises and receiving every kindness from the family.

Owing to this care, her life was prolonged beyond the average, and she went to her grave not untended, a few accompanying her to her last resting-place, where a simple service closed the earthly career of this aged Hawaiian.

Marriage on Kauai.

Frederick G. Douse, a machinist employed in the Honolulu Iron Works left for Kauai Tuesday by the Iwaloa. He goes to Kilauea, where he will wed Miss Annie Bush, daughter of Principal Bush, of the Kilauea school, this evening. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who left by the same vessel for a few days vacation on Kauai will perform the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Douse and Rev. Mackintosh are expected to return Sunday.

GOOD ROADS NEEDED IN KONA.

Chairman Armstrong's Report of the District Criticized.

Right Kind of Settlers Are Difficult to Find—More Industries Needed to Sustain New Arrivals.

MR. EDITOR:—The Kona district as seen by Mr. Armstrong certainly exhibits some phases hitherto unknown to the residents, and we are at a loss to find who can have informed that gentlemen on these subjects. The number of donkey "reiligions," I imagined were confined to a few, but that does not surprise one, as they are to be met with in most places. But goats of late years are seldom seen, except a few near Kailua. It would be interesting to know the name of the capital fellow who has been looking for a home in the radius of five or six miles for twelve months without obtaining one. He certainly is not made of the stuff pioneers ought to be, and does not say much for either his energy or his enterprise; and to say the least has wasted precious time—a whole year. I should recommend that capital fellow to start off as soon as he can tear himself away from Sleepy Hollow and take a position at fifteen dollars a month until something turns up immediately under his nose, so that there is no possibility of his missing it.

During the last few months we have had persons of different nationalities riding through the district, but taking little or no pains to obtain accurate information as to the lay of the lands, their names, or even that of the owners—and judging from hearsay bring very little useful with them—trusting to the good nature of strangers to be lenient with them—refreshing to the host. Any business man would find that impossible to obtain a fee simple, a long lease is of permanent importance, and no man, unless a fit inmate for a lunatic asylum, would invest under any other condition. The right kind of settlers are difficult to find. A hard-working man with a family is the one, but the difficulty is that small holders cannot dispose easily of fruit, vegetables, fowls, etc. The market (Honolulu) is soon glutted, and it does not pay. Home industries will have to be protected before 20,000 people can subsist if they come here. Good roads will do more for this district than anything else. VERITAS.

Beyond Description

The Misery Before Taking

AND

The Happiness After Taking

HOOD'S.



Mr. E. H. Bishop
Hammon, N. J.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs: I have been in poor health for 20 or 25 years, and have been taking doctors' medicines more or less all the time. I did not get much relief. My blood was in a bad shape and my system was all run down. I thought I must die, but noticing several testimonials in the papers in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla I bought three bottles and found that it did me so much good that I continued taking it. I was without sleep, stomachy, and had a headache most all the time. In fact I cannot describe my feelings. After using one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I found it was doing me

much good and now I cannot praise the medicine too much for what it has done for me. I am a disabled soldier 69 years old and was attacked with many ailments, including kidney, bronchitis, and catarrh. Since using a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am like another man. In fact I think Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life." E. H. BISHOP, Box 450, Hammon, N. J.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
266 Wholesale Agents.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING
BROS.

3857-17 HOTEL STREET.

NEW EDITION

OF THE

Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

To Be Issued April 30th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

Can be obtained from the News-dealers in Honolulu.

Price 75 cts., per copy.

H. M. WHITNEY,
Editor and Publisher.
P. O. Box 169. Telephone 75.
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Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandellers, and all Electrical Goods.

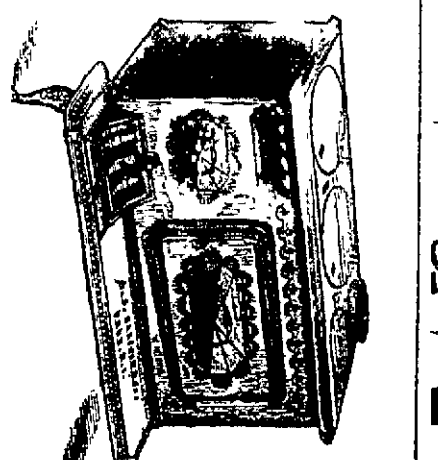
All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,
Manager.

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JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

—AND—

Kitchen Utensils,

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

—AND—

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

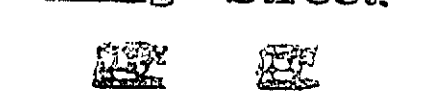
KING STREET.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

1323 q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Bege to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the one can participate. 5213-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion..... Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1333-1v W. H. RICE, Lahoe, Kanai.

THEO. H. DAVIES

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS at 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

£11,054,087 7s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital..... £3,000,000

2—Paid-up Capital..... 2,750,000

3—Fire Funds..... 597,500 0 10

4—Life and Annuity Funds..... 3,344,148 11 07

5—Life and Annuity Funds..... 5,023,654 10 1

£11,054,087

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,555,763 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,233,974 18 2

£2,789,737 0 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

marks..... 5,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 101,650,000

Total..... Reichsmarks 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs-

marks..... 9,330,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 85,000,000

Total..... Reichsmarks 94,330,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

1326 1y

H. HAEFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and Lon-

don and Globe

INSURANCE

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

Assets..... £4,000,000

Net Income..... 9,079,000

Claims Paid..... 112,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

1326 1y

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

17

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and

COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Com-

panies, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine,

London.

Wilhelm of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1373-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

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any advertiser, 15

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Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

TIME TABLE



WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1895		1895
------	---	------

Steamship "Kinau,

CLARKE. Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M.
touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and
Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawai-
hale and Lanipahoehoe the following day
arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Feb. 19
Friday	Mar. 1
Tuesday	" 12
Friday	" 23
Tuesday	Apr. 5
Friday	" 17
Tuesday	" 28
Friday	May 4
Tuesday	" 12
Friday	" 24
Tuesday	" 24
Friday	June 4
Tuesday	" 14
Friday	" 27
Tuesday	July 5
Friday	" 16

All the right, title and interest of said Polobau Kahula and Kaimi Polobau in and to that

Friday	Sept. 17
Tuesday	" 17
Friday	" 27
Tuesday	Oct. 8
Friday	" 18
Tuesday	" 28
Friday	Nov. 8
Tuesday	" 18
Friday	" 28
Tuesday	Dec. 10
Friday	" 20

Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makani, Malae Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Friday	Feb. 15
Tuesday	" 26
Friday	Mar. 8
Tuesday	" 19
Friday	" 29
Tuesday	Apr. 8
Friday	" 19

advertised for sale at public auction at the auc-
tion rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on
MONDAY, the 29th day of April, 1895, at 12 noon

Tuesday	"	21
Friday	"	31
Tuesday	June	11
Friday	"	21
Tuesday	July	2
Friday	"	12
Tuesday	"	23
Friday	Aug.	2
Tuesday	"	19

conveyed to mortgagor by deed of Mocha, recorded in Liber 93, page 300, and being part of the

Friday	18	Oct. 4
Tuesday	"	" 24
Friday	"	" 25
Tuesday	"	" 26
Friday	"	" 27
Tuesday	"	" 28
Friday	"	" 29
Tuesday	"	" 30
Friday	"	" 31
Tuesday	"	" 1
Friday	"	" 2
Tuesday	"	" 3
Friday	"	" 4
Tuesday	"	" 5
Friday	"	" 6
Tuesday	"	" 7
Friday	"	" 8
Tuesday	"	" 9
Friday	"	" 10
Tuesday	"	" 11
Friday	"	" 12
Tuesday	"	" 13
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Tuesday	"	" 29
Friday	"	" 30
Tuesday	"	" 31
Friday	"	" 1
Tuesday	"	" 2
Friday	"	" 3
Tuesday	"	" 4
Friday	"	" 5
Tuesday	"	" 6
Friday	"	" 7
Tuesday	"	" 8
Friday	"	" 9
Tuesday	"	" 10
Friday	"	" 11
Tuesday	"	" 12
Friday	"	" 13
Tuesday	"	" 14
Friday	"	" 15
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Tuesday	"	" 1
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Tuesday	"	" 29
Friday	"	" 30
Tuesday	"	" 31
Friday	"	" 1
Tuesday	"	" 2
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Tuesday	"	" 3
Friday	"	" 4
Tuesday	"	" 5
Friday	"	" 6
Tuesday	"	" 7
Friday	"	" 8
Tuesday	"	" 9
Friday	"	

Mortgages & Notice of Foreclosure.

trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

~~No~~ No Freight will be received after 12 noon on day of sailing.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round Trip Tickets, covering all expenses.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle,
 211 Broadway, New York City.

Steamship "Claudine,"
CAMERON, Commander.

845 on L. C. Award 1781 to Kauna, and cover
both Kalo and Kula land.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, on second trip of each month.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

This Company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival

ages 816 and 817, said corporation, the undersigned, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of the

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows: All the rights title and in

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase

on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1882, for fifteen years at an annual rental of Forty Dollars (\$40).

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Mortgagee's Notice of Fore-

Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost.

er husband, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Mrs. Sarah
- Gilman, of said Honolulu, dated January 2nd,

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT
Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerat-
ing and Ice Making Machines, in use
 throughout Australia and New Zealand,
 By Hall's process, cold beer dealers,
 hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds

advertised for sale at public Auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on **MONDAY**, the 29th day of April, 1895, at 12 noon.

thoroughly effective, making their own
ice at the same time as providing cold
storage. No previous knowledge neces-
sary. Any man or woman can run the
machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls

(1) A house lot on the north-west side of
onia (formerly Smith Street) in said Honolulu,
extending front about 22 feet and

GEO. CAVENAGH,
Agent, Alaken street.
P. S.—By the above named process,
one to twenty tons of ice per day can be
turned out at comparatively small cos

Liber 115, page 232 1643-4w

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